

Journal of
Proceedings
of the
Forty-sixth Annual Session
of the
Dominion Grange
Patrons of Husbandry



Esto Perpetua

Toronto, Ontario

Carls Rite Hotel

December 13th and 14th, 1920



OFFICERS AND CONVENORS

Dominion Grange

ELECTED AT FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

TORONTO 1920

<i>Worthy Master</i>	HOWARD BERTRAM, Midhurst
<i>Worthy Overseer</i>	JAMES McEWING, Drayton	
<i>Worthy Secretary-Treasurer</i>	.	HATTIE ROBINSON, R. R. 1, St. Thomas					
<i>Worthy Assistant Secretary</i>	.	.	HARRY PRIEST, Anten Mills				
<i>Worthy Lecturer</i>	.	.	DAWSON KENNEDY, Peterborough				
<i>Worthy Chaplain</i>	.	.	JOHN PRITCHARD, Harriston				
<i>Worthy Steward</i>	.	.	D. MCLEAN, Shanty Bay, R. R. 2				
<i>Worthy Assistant Steward</i>	.	.	JOHN KEY, Barrie, R. R. 1				
<i>Worthy Gatekeeper</i>	.	W. E. WARDELL, R. R. 1, St. Thomas					
<i>Worthy Ceres</i>	.	.	Mrs. WM. OKE, Whitby				
<i>Worthy Pomona</i>	.	Miss MARY MURDOCK, R. R. 3, Palmerston					
<i>Worthy Flora</i>	.	.	Miss MARY THOMPSON, Harriston				
<i>Lady Assistant Steward</i>	.	.	Miss FLOSSIE MUNRO, St. Thomas				
<i>Auditor</i>	.	.	JOHN PRITCHARD, Harriston				

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. C. DIXON Moorefield
W. E. WARDELL St. Thomas

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS

National J. G. LETHBRIDGE, Glencoe
Western W. E. WARDELL, St. Thomas

CONVENORS OF COMMITTEES

Legislative	J. Z. FRASER, Burford
Educational	A. C. TUCK, Clifford, R. R. 2
Metric System	DAWSON KENNEDY, Peterborough
Temperance	JUDSON AUSTIN, R. R. 5, Simcoe
Agriculture	R. A. SUTHERLAND, Stroud
Forestsry	J. W. ORCHARD, Minesing
Horticulture	W. F. W. FISHER, Burlington
Good Roads	W. McCRAE, R. R. 7, Guelph
Home Economics	Miss ANNIE McMASTER, Palmerston
Good of the Order	T. D. SOULES, Painswick

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

J. Z. Frazer, Burford; J. G. Lethbridge, Glencoe; H. B. Cowan, Peterborough; R. C. Brandon, Cannington; W. L. Smith, Orono.

METRIC SYSTEM COMMITTEE

Dawson Kennedy, Peterborough; John Pritchard, Harriston;
James McEwing, Drayton.

Dominion Grange Forty-sixth Annual Session



OFFICERS AND CONVENORS PRESENT AT OPENING EXERCISES

Left to right: J. G. LETHBRIDGE, Lecturer; JUDSON AUSTIN, Executive; HARRY PRIEST, Educational; DAWSON KENNEDY, Constitution; Miss HATTIE ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer; J. C. DIXON, Master; HOWARD BERTRAM, Assistant Secretary; Miss MARY THOMPSON, Flora; JAMES MC EWING, Overseer (Pro tem); Mrs. STANLEY LYLE, Lady Assistant Steward; JOHN PRITCHARD, Auditor (Chaplain pro. tem); J. F. ORCHARD, Steward; W. E. WARDELL, Executive, (Gatekeeper pro. tem).

Dominion Grange of Canada

(ORGANIZED JAN. 2, 1874)

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

CARLS RITE HOTEL, TORONTO, DEC. 13, 1920

The Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was convened in its forty-sixth annual session and was opened in due form in the fourth degree by the worthy master, J. C. Dixon, at 2.30 P. M.

The minutes of the forty-fifth annual meeting being published, was duly presented to each member present. On motion of Br. Pritchard supported by Bro. Bertram the minutes were taken as read and adopted.—*Carried.*

MASTER'S ADDRESS

To the Officers and Members of The Dominion Grange, Patrons Husbandry:

I welcome you to this, our forty-sixth annual meeting of the Dominion Grange.

For forty six long years the Grange has firmly stood for the betterment of social conditions on the farm, and has been the fountain head of inspiration and assistance to all farmers' organizations in the Dominion. . . .

NATION'S UNREST

While many factors contribute to the marked unrest of today, it appears that no one seems able to steer clear of the fact that the high cost of the necessities of life is the prime cause. Investigation follows investigation. Glaring head lines which appear in our daily papers tell of this or that remedy, just now ready to be applied, which will be the balm of Gilead for this condition. But, alas! they all seem to fail, and the promised application does not materialize. We are now beginning to realize that the *whole world* is suffering from under-production, hence the swollen profits, high wages, and short hours. *All must mean high prices.*

For these conditions the farmer has been blamed, but we *deny* the charge. The farmer has *not* curtailed in production, nor lessened his hours of work, nor will he do so, *unless* compelled by influences over which he has no control.

The *public* must realize that food production is the farmer's *special aim*.

The fact that *distribution*, to a great extent, is in other hands, results in the farmer receiving less than 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar. This is one of Canada's great tasks, if her defenceless people are to be protected, that it shall not cost more to get the necessities of life for her people than it costs to produce them. The offer of the Grange, for the present day ills, is that both in nation and state: industry, efficiency, and economy, and with these co-operation, collective bargaining, direct buying, and direct selling. Not that all middlemen should be removed, but we have too many; and useless ones at that, which our economy can better do without.

Farming is now practically the only industry, the only business, and almost the only occupation on a purely competitive basis. On a competitive basis *profiteering* is impossible. Competition lowers production costs and makes us strive for better things. It brings out our best efforts; it makes the world progress. Under a competitive system, the harder we work the more we produce, and the less money we get.

If a man makes a million dollars through a purely co-operative enterprise he is entitled to every cent of it. He shows himself to be a real captain of industry. He has the brains and energy, and the world is the better for such men.

Profiteering is caused by restricted competition, which consists in people banding themselves together, creating unfair conditions, and taking unfair advantage of these unfair conditions by taking unfair profits, or making unfair charges for services. A million dollars made by profiteering represents *pure*

gall, not brains. Profiteering retards progress, and takes away the inducement tending to thrift. It is worse than socialism. When the profiteer wants more money, he merely raises the price of his wares, or the charge for his services. The farmer has no *comeback*. The increased cost of the profiteer's wares simply reduces the farmer's income. Other profiteers meet these conditions by a like or greater raise, and the farmer's income is still further reduced.

His only recourse is to unite.

The profiteer has driven the hired help from the farm. Yes, really driven the boys off the farm. Profiteering is taxation without representation, and more burdensome than anything yet perpetrated by British tyranny.

HELP MUST COME

The first step toward the solution for a remedy is to *rouse* the people to the seriousness of the danger which threatens us all, and I must warn you that a large share of this responsibility rests upon the Grange, which has such splendidly organized machinery for driving home to the hearts of the people the facts they ought to know. Should not we at once, and most seriously, begin a study of this universal unrest? Let us discuss the question from all angles, and especially as it affects the farmer, and not allow this condition to paralyze his business interests. . . . Undoubtedly much good can be done by such earnest discussion. During the past decade we have been living in the age of extravagance. Reckless waste has been practiced, not only by the individual, but by all branches of government departments, municipal and county, and national. The prices of labor, food and other material has gone abnormally high. This condition cannot continue indefinitely. Ways and means must be found to restore normal conditions. Two practical avenues appear to help get us right side up again: First, by permitting conditions to go on as they are now until the crash comes, when we will be forced to go through a crisis that will depress and paralyze all industries, bringing want and misery in its train; or we may avert such a catastrophe by judicious administration in which all involved are willing to make some sacrifice, and to mutually agree to adjust affairs to higher moral standards.

As never before we see people engaged in other pursuits working in harmony for advantages to themselves, and the inclinations and tendencies are for the great combined interests of the country to form a closer union. In all this, what position is the farmer to take? Will those engaged in other pursuits take care of us and see that justice is done, or must we look after ourselves? The farmer's interests are in general the same, and we should work harmoniously together. Our government was founded on the safe principles of majority rule. This principle has changed to the principle of rule by organization. An organized, aggressive Minority can always defeat the will of an unorganized, apathetic majority. It is the farmer's aim to bring this country to its senses and get the good old ship of state sailing on an even keel by simply meeting organization with organization. Never was there a more opportune time than now, when there is an ever increasing danger of a food shortage, and an eager cry for *back to the land*.

Now is the time for the farmers to stand together and to speak as with one voice, to say to the other organized forces: "By the sweat of your brow, shall ye eat bread." A back-to-the-land movement will materialize only when farming is as profitable as other callings. The Grange sees in the future no reason why its members should slave long hours and seven days a week to supply cheap food to the other workers of the country, who enjoy short hours and unlimited opportunities for rest and pleasure. There is too much of "get while the getting is good," and not enough of the old-fashioned Christianity."

The principles we teach underlie all true policies, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

Yours fraternally,

J. C. DIXON

A short complimentary discussion on the address followed, led by Bro. J. G. Lethbridge, M. L. A.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(This report was given by Bro. Wardell.)

A meeting was held by invitation at the delightful and hospitable home of one of the members, Judson Austin, near Simcoe, March 31, with all members present. The worthy master and himself were appointed to look into the matter of dormant granges holding stock and having unclaimed dividends in The People's Salt & Soda Co., Kincardine, and take legal steps if necessary. In the meantime the company had been able to adjust the claim satisfactorily by means of the statute, so no action had been taken.

Resolutions of regret were carried at the loss the Grange had sustained in the death of Henry Glendenning, one of the valued members, and Miss Jessie Murdock, who so ably occupied the office of Ceres at the last annual meeting, and whose unexpected passing had occurred soon after. Sympathy was also extended to the host and hostess, Bro. and Sister Austin, in the loss of their son in British Columbia, who seemingly had such a brilliant career before him.

The executive was entertained by Norfolk Grange in the evening in their commodious Grange hall, with the veteran Master Mathias Schilz in the chair. Two ladies were initiated in the first degree, and a pleasant and profitable time was spent. It was expected to visit Bro. Stickney at Vittoria and hold a meeting there, but circumstances prevented.

People's Salt & Soda Co. of Kincardine was represented by its manager, Bro. J. R. McKay, who gave a report of the business and condition of the works, showing a very satisfactory state of affairs, with plenty of salt, and the orders filled within two weeks of date. A good supply of coal and other necessities on hand, the cost of which made serious inroads on the resources

Bro. William McCrae, Grange representative to the National Fair Association, who had attended the meetings and had done good service in the association, was prevented by illness, which was much regretted by all, from being present and giving his report of his stewardship.

Bro. Wardell, representative on Western Fair board, told of the success of that institution, and that larger grounds and quarters were necessary and in contemplation.—*Reports received and adopted.*

RESOLUTIONS

The secretary presented a resolution from Elgin County division Grange asking that the Dominion Grange discuss the advisability of memorializing the Dominion government to discuss and if feasible adopt the metric system of weights and measures as a statutory law of the country. Miss Robinson spoke to the resolution, showing that the average school life of a child would be shortened, that trade and commerce would be benefitted, that much sacrifice of life resulted in the late war through the British and French having different standards, and quoted from Prof. McLellan's pamphlet to show the general advantages of a decimal system after once adopted, and referred to money £, s and d as contrasted with dollars and cents.

A lively discussion followed, lead by Bro. Dawson Kennedy. It was finally moved by Bro. Bertram and supported by Bro. Harry Priest that a committee be appointed to examine the matter thoroughly and report at next annual meeting.—*Carried unanimously.*

The worthy master appointed Bros. Dawson Kennedy, John Pritchard, and James McEwing the committee.

The following admirable paper, prepared by the convenor, Miss Mary Murdock of Palmerston, was read by Miss Flossie Munro:

Home Economics

We have usually thought of home economics as merely dealing with the financing of the home, the getting and spending, or the management of the home that we may obtain value for our money. But we must think of the home as a unit in the national life of the country, not only how its spending powers may affect the markets of the country, but how our ethical power will affect the well being of the life of our nation. We realize that our national life will not be higher than our home life. As Grangers we should support every legislation that will tend to the uplift of the home. We heartily approve of the recently enacted provision for dependent mothers. We should give our support to the enforcement of temperance legislation which has a direct influence on the home life of the community. All advances in our educational system should be studied and supported by our active interest. The betterment of the social life of the rural community is of vital importance to our homes.

As Grangers we often become lax in our attitude toward community social life. No one is in as good a position to know the needs of your community as you are yourself. Outside help cannot take the place of local interest and sympathy. Your support of all legislation that will tend to the better observance of our Sabbath will be a step in the direction of better homes.

The movement for the segregation of the feeble-minded is a much needed reform. It would be the means of clearing up much that is unhealthful in our social life.

Let us adopt a friendly attitude toward all who have lately come to Canada from other lands. They will adopt Canadian customs and ideals much more readily than if we held aloof from them.

We should adopt some system of co-operative selling and buying (of staples) in our communities. If the lesser products of the farms as fruit, vegetables, eggs, poultry, and butter, were sold co-operatively there would be less waste of time, materials, and money. Staple articles might be bought co-operatively. A study of comparative food values will be of value and interest to the home.

Let us not forget that the home is the foundation of society, and all that affects the home affects the country at large.

1920 National Grange Meeting

A report of the National Grange meeting of November, 1920, held in Boston, was given by the secretary, although unable to be present. The proceedings and reports had been forwarded, and from them was gleaned that the fifty-fourth annual, held in Mechanics hall, the largest auditorium in Boston, was the record convention. The new master, S. J. Lowell of Fredonia, New York, presided. (Fredonia Grange is No. 1, the first subordinate Grange organized.) The Grange had more social events than usual, owing to the fact that 1920 was the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Amongst these was a Thanksgiving dinner, a historical trip to Concord and Lexington, with sermon on Sunday, a visit to Plymouth, with clam bake, and ceremonies at the rock conducted by the worthy master of Massachusetts state Grange, Bro. Leslie R. Smith. An unusually large number were given the degrees; 4,000 the sixth degree of Flora, and 9,838 received the highest, seventh degree of Ceres, all of which were conferred with all the impressiveness that characterizes the proper carrying out of the ritualistic work.

Twenty-nine states sent delegates representing over one hundred million members. Although the United States is well organized, 382 new Granges and twenty-six reorganized was reported. Lecturers and extension workers are kept busy, and a representative is maintained at Washington, which has

a great influence on the agricultural questions of congress. Reports from officers and state masters occupied two days of the session, which give an insight into the many-sided workings of the Grange. Among the questions discussed were: Taxation, favoring income tax as the only just method; fire insurance of State Grange Company, a great saving to members of New York and Colorado; a warehouse system of Washington state; accounting records under the supervision of Michigan, with a large co-operative wool association in Maine.

Amongst the important notes were a strong declaration on prohibition, strong pronouncement against race track gambling, positive opposition to the so-called daylight saving, adherence to principles of arbitration, reaffirmed Grange tariff with equal protection for agriculture with other industries, opposed all water power monopolies and urged co-operative hydro electric associations, denounced the cigarette evil, favored a department of public welfare with secretary in president's cabinet (preferably a woman), demanded short-time credit for farmers to aid production and marketing.

In the lower hall the New England states vied with each other in exhibits free to the public, which were visited by thousands of Bostonians, among them a maple sugar camp, and a toy town, showing milk from cow to consumer. It was estimated that over 15,000 patrons were in attendance at the different sessions of the ten days' convention, quoting from the National Grange *Monthly* the following: The Boston gathering was a demonstration of the vigor and vitality of the Grange, and provided a vivid illustration of its possibilities and power. Seldom a session of the National Grange that declared its policy so distinctly on so many different matters, yet, without exception, all well within the province of a fraternity of farmers dedicated to protecting and advancing the rural interests.

Moved by Bro. W. E. Wardell, seconded by Bro. H. Bertram, that the secretary prepare a suitable resolution of condolence to the families of the late Henry Glendenning and Jessie Murdock, expressing the sympathy, appreciation, and the irreparable loss sustained by the Dominion Grange in the removal of our respected brother and sister.—*Carried by a standing vote.*

Worthy Chaplain Bro. Pritchard led in prayer, making an eloquent and heartfelt appeal for guidance, and thanks for the noble life and example of our late lamented brother, Henry Glendenning.

Bro. Lethbridge led a discussion on the temperance act, stating the difficulties experienced by the legislature in carrying it into effect, and asking for suggestions to carry before the committee. A very interesting and helpful debate followed, participated in by Judson Austin, Dawson Kennedy, Harry Priest, James McEwing, A. C. Tuck, S. J. Matthews, and others.

Election of Officers

Moved by Bro. Bertram, supported by Bro. McKay, that Bros. Lethbridge, Orchard, and McLean be the nominating committee to draft list of officers for the ensuing term, and that a recess be granted until they were ready to report.—*Carried.*

Upon the master calling to order the following list was nominated and carried by vote of delegates:

Worthy Master—HOWARD BERTRAM

Worthy Overseer—JAMES MCEWING

Worthy Secretary-Treasurer—MISS HATTIE ROBINSON.

Worthy Assistant Secretary—HARRY PRIEST.

Worthy Lecturer—DAWSON KENNEDY.

Worthy Chaplain—JOHN PRITCHARD

Worthy Steward—DANIEL MCLEAN

Worthy Assistant—JOHN KEY

Worthy Gatekeeper—W. E. WARDELL

Worthy Ceres—Mrs. WM. OKE

Worthy Pomona—Miss MARY MURDOCK

Worthy Flora—Miss MARY THOMPSON

Worthy Lady Assistant Steward—Miss FLOSSIE MUNRO

Auditor—JOHN PRITCHARD

Executive Committee—J. C. DIXON, W. E. WARDELL

Representatives on Fair Boards—National, J. G. LETHBRIDGE; Western,
W. E. WARDELL

After the election Grange adjourned to the beautiful Wisteria room for supper, where a most delicious one was served by the management of the Carls Rite.

The tables were decorated, under the supervision of Sister W. E. Wardell, with the Grange emblems conspicuous, centre basket of grain flowers, fruit, and flags, with the choicest of apples from the orchards of Bro. Austin and others, made a pleasing and toothsome sight.

Among the forty delegates and friends present were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wallace, Simcoe; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Currie, Strathroy; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wardell, St. Thomas; J. R. McKay, Kincardine; John Key, Barrie; D. McLean, Shanty Bay; Wm. G. Kennedy, and T. D. Soules, Painswick; W. C. Carswell, Palmerston; A. C. Tuck and S. Matthews, Clifford; B. Stinchcombe, Middle-march; J. W. Orchard, Minnesing; Harry Priest, Anten Mills; J. H. Hunter, A. E. Robillard, Mrs. Dr. Mason, Miss Young, H. P. Kennedy, Toronto; Mrs. Stanley Lyle, Miss Munro, St. Thomas; Miss Annie McMaster, Palmerston; Miss Mary Thompson, Harriston; Robert Brandon, Cannington; W. Campbell, Toronto.

The worthy master, J. C. Dixon of Moorefield, occupied the chair, and after a few appropriate remarks called on Mr. H. Currie, a director of the U. F. O., who in well-chosen words complimented the Grange and all farm organizations on their progress.

J. G. Lethbridge, M. L. A., lecturer of the Dominion Grange, upheld the dignity of his office, reviewing the past history of the Grange in the legislature. Being non-political, it had prestige with all parties. He was proud of Premier Drury as the son of the first minister of agriculture, as well as one of the founders of the Grange.

Howard Bertram of Midhurst, worthy master-elect, spoke of his desire to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, and keep the Grange up to the high standard it had always maintained.

The veteran of the evening, Dawson Kennedy of Peterborough, a member and officer since 1878, and a past master, spoke most eloquently on the labor questions and the farmer believing if there was labor enough to work the land properly the national debt could be paid off in one year. He also advocated education as a guarantee of success.

James McEwing of Drayton in a strong address referred to the 20,000 unemployed in the cities, and the need of workers in the rural districts.

H. B. Cowan of the *Farm and Dairy* spoke feelingly of his experiences among the splendid type of manhood produced by the Grange, who had made Canada what it is, and related incidents in pioneer co-operative work.

W. C. Good of Paris called attention to some of the old pioneers in co-operation besides the Grange, mentioning Caleb Mallory and his praiseworthy work in the Patrons of Industry. The country needed helpful criticism instead of the popular blind devotion.

John Pritchard of Harriston gave a short and pleasing address on our industries and their relation to the agriculturists.

The day's proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14TH

The worthy master took the chair at 9 A. M. and called for the secretary's report.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

This year no Granges have surrendered their charters, and there have been none organized, but the membership is considerably larger, as a number of Granges have added to their membership. Cannot each member here (pass it on when you go home) get one new member this year, and each Grange one new or reorganized Grange? It seems small, but would help materially. *Win one* could be the watchword. A novel plan adopted by one Grange was to select a desirable farmer at each meeting, and every member invite him to join. Needless to say, he came.

Keep your Grange before the public. If Granges are near enough have joint meetings. In Elgin Forest Rose and Apple Grove have had oratorical contests for two winters, consisting of debates, essays, and three-minute speeches on subjects chosen by a committee, which have caused much interest, not only to the Grangers, but have helped in bringing out the latent talent of each Grange. Any one wishing any information as to details, with a view to try this plan, will be gladly given it. If there are no Granges near, the U. F. O. clubs, church societies, or lodges might be invited on the same plan.

A good supply of emblem pins, song books, dialogues, and readings are on hand at popular prices, also the new rituals. Every member and officer should subscribe for the *National Grange Monthly* by sending a club list of ten or over. It will be sent to your address for the small sum of forty-two cents a year. Give or send me your name. We have on hand copies of masters' instructions available for each Grange, and the new annual password will be forwarded as soon as received from Master of National Grange. Get some Grange buttons and pin one on each new member at initiation. It has been suggested that the Dominion Grange provide a past master's pin for each past master upon retiring from office in future, beginning with our present worthy master, Bro. Dixon.

When you meet old Grangers who have retired from the farm, or where the Grange has become dormant, remind them of the privilege accorded them of becoming members of this, the Dominion Grange—members at large—fee \$1 per year, ladies fifty cents. These splendid members would be a great assistance in arranging programs, benefitting us by their wide experience. Again I say, *Win one*.

Respectfully submitted,

HATTIE ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Financial Statement

Receipts

Cash on hand, 1919	\$156.18
Dues, Subordinate Granges and Members	167.79
Banquet, 1919	55.50
Salt Co. Dividend	10.40
Supplies sold	5.75
Cash from Advertisements in Proceedings	7.00
Donations towards Printing	11.00
Subscriptions to <i>National Monthly</i>	4.20
	\$417.82

Disbursements

R. R. Fares Delegates, 1919	\$108.95
Supplies purchased	1.20
National Grange <i>Monthly</i>	4.20
Executive and Fair Board Expense	15.50
R. R. Fares Executive to Simcoe	8.25
Printing Grange Proceedings	47.50
Stamps (Secretary)	3.72
Banquet 1919	61.50
Balance Cash on Hand	167.00
	<hr/>
	\$250.82

1920 DETAILED STATEMENT DUES AND FEES TO DEC. 31

Ninth Line Grange, S. Zurbigg	\$11.00
Eldorado Grange, Walter Hartman	2.50
Minesing Grange, C. Parker	15.00
Maitland Grange, Miss M. E. Murdock	3.80
Union Grange, Mrs. Webster	3.50
Forest Rose Grange, W. G. Blewett	16.10
Apple Grove Grange, R. Kimball	41.49
Norfolk Grange, Judson Austin	12.90
Ninth Line Grange, A. C. Tuck	7.00
Dufferin Grange, Warren Evans	3.70
Painswick Grange, T. D. Soules	23.50
Edgar Grange, H. Bertram	15.00
J. C. Brandon, Cannington	5.00
Col. Z. Z. Fraser, Burford	2.00
Hon. E. C. Drury and Mrs. Drury	1.50
J. G. Lethbridge, M. L. A., and Mrs. Lethbridge	1.50
Alfred Gifford, Meaford	1.00
Dawson Kennedy, Peterborough	1.00
J. C. Dixon, Moorefield	1.00
H. W. Stickney, Vittoria	1.00
S. G. Matthews, Clifford	1.00
William McCrae, Guelph	1.00
J. R. McKay, Kincardine	1.00
HOWARD, FERD. M.	1.00
WATKIE, ROBINSON	

Assistant Secretary

HATTIE ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Cash on hand from last audit	\$156.18
Total Receipts for Year	417.82
Amount paid out	250.82

Balance on hand \$167.00

I have examined the financial statement and find it satisfactory.

JOHN PRITCHARD, Auditor.

Moved by Bro. Pritchard, supported by Bro. Carswell, that the secretary-treasurer's and auditor's reports be adopted.—*Carried.*

Moved by Bro. Bertram, seconded by Bro. Priest, that the secretary make out list of convenors and standing committees for 1921.—Carried.

The secretary consented, if allowed assistance of the master.

During the discussion on the secretary's report, the worthy master, Bro. Dixon, spoke in favor of Granges getting together, telling of attending Elgin County Grange Picnic at Port Stanley, when Apple Grove, Forest Rose, and Dufferin Granges held their annual picnic. None were forgotten in the sports, from the grandfathers to the wee tots, and they were entered into with enthusiasm by all.

A very interesting paper on agriculture was sent by the convenor of the committee, Bro. R. A. Sutherland of Stroud, who was unable to be present. The paper was read by Sister Mrs. Stanley Lyle. It dealt with the condition of the farm and the farmer of today, and was quite optimistic of the future, and mentioned many of the crops—hay, clover seed, roots, and grain, which had been a bumper crop, and much of it harvested.—*Adopted.*

Educational Report

Having been appointed as convenor of the educational committee at the Dominion grange meeting of last year, while I regret the position was not placed in more able hands, yet I will try and place a few remarks that I trust may be helpful in solving this very vital subject of the better education of children in the rural sections of this province. We must if we wish to see the rising generation of this Dominion able to take their place in the government and in the business interests of the country. We must equip them for those positions in life by a better or more general education than the one at present prevailing. While we find that in the past we have had many noble and able men in our legislature who devoted their talents to the cause of education and laid out a program of government for that purpose, yet we find that the present system does not work in our rural school sections, and that they are going backward instead of forward. In many localities we find that the schools have been placed at the side of sections instead of the centre, thereby making it a hardship for young children to attend regularly on account of bad roads and bad weather conditions, the department making it compulsory for a child between the ages of eight and fourteen to attend not less than 80 per cent of the school term, they then divide the holidays so that the time the roads are in the best condition the school is closed for eight weeks, and the children—at least many of them—lose that chance to go to school, and are compelled to walk three, and sometimes more, miles during wet and stormy weather on bad roads to comply with the regulations, which I consider is a great hardship to many families in the section of country I reside in.

Another very serious matter is the crowding of work into the schools, which I sometimes think is detrimental to the elementary, or younger children of school age, taking up time that could be more advantageously occupied by them with more simple work. And now they are talking of consolidating all these schools into one centre, and conveying the children to and from school. I fear that this will not be possible in many sections that I am well acquainted with.

Since starting to copy these thoughts I have come across an address given by the Hon. E. C. Drury before an audience at the Barrie collegiate institute, also another address by Professor Dr. Sandiford which I think will explain to you many questions regarding the educational problem far better than I could possibly have done, so with your permission I will read these clippings as taken from the Barrie papers of two weeks ago, and I think you will perhaps receive more enlightenment than I could possibly give you.

Thanking you for your kind attention to these remarks,

HARRY PRIEST

Bro. Priest then read, by permission, part of a speech by Hon. E. C. Drury at Barrie. An interesting discussion followed, Bros. Austin, Pritchard, Matthews, Lethbridge, and the master taking part.—*Report adopted.*

Legislative Committee Report

To the Master and Members of Dominion Grange:

Your committee on legislation begs leave to report that in their opinion the Dominion Grange has not to any extent exerted its influence for the good or welfare of its members during the past year.

Much important legislation has been passed, or is being passed, or is in contemplation, about which comment by the Grange has not been made. A

tariff commission has lately held session in various convenient sections for the purpose of hearing protests and getting views of the various classes of the community, and, so far as your committee can learn, no steps were taken by this association for placing the views of this body before the commission. This, we should judge, is a very serious mistake, as the welfare of our rural people and their economic condition are to a very large extent affected by the fiscal policy of the government, and it is a privilege and a duty of all bodies similar to the Grange to at all times look after the welfare of its members, and if the Grange ever hopes to become a power or an instrument of good for its members, it must take on its shoulders many of the burdensome problems which the people have to contend with, and not be content to live on the record of its past deeds, deeds of which our organization might well be proud.

Another matter of grave importance to the rural classes which very few seem to have grasped the importance of is the contemplated revising of the public service of the province of Ontario. A commission has been taking evidence throughout the province, getting, so far as possible, the views of the people, but, so far as your committee can learn, the rural classes are in a very small minority of those giving opinions before it, and if newspaper reports are correct, there is an effort on the part of the legal fraternity to be largely the dispensers of justice in this province. Recommendations have been made that all magistrates should have legal qualifications before being appointed to office, and they will likely be carried out unless protests are entered against such iniquitous proceedings. The Grange, as well as all classes, must remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of safety," and there must always be a constant struggle on the part of the common people to secure their rights from the designs of those who would trample them down and suppress their liberties.

The policing of our rural districts with mounted police, the establishing of traveling magisterial courts in the newer portions of the province, and increasing the provincial police bodies are some of the changes contemplated, all of which should be viewed with the greatest alarm by the rural and all classes who have the welfare of the province at heart.

Rural Ontario is remarkably free from crime, and any crime perpetrated there is usually by those coming from urban centres where crime seems to flourish in proportion to police efficiency, or more properly speaking, members. The rural people should protest strongly against any steps being made to hoist on them conditions such as outlined, and which prevail in most of the European countries where common people have few, if any, rights, and are ground down by the heel of what is termed justice. Even in England within the last century there were nearly two hundred crimes punishable with death, and men and women were transported to convict colonies for the pettiest of offences, such as stealing a pie or a turnip, and had to undergo torture in chains in convict ships where thousands of them died from starvation and ill treatment. If you wish to gain an insight into what these people endured before an inflamed public opinion brought about needed reforms, visit the "Success," which, through a clerical error, escaped being destroyed when the indignation of the English people compelled the destruction of the entire fleet of convict ships, which, with all its implements of torture, is now being exhibited in American ports—implements of torture seldom, if ever, equalled in atrocities those which were perpetrated during the Dark Ages.

Another matter which the Grange should pass on is the question of our imperial policy, whether the policy of this country is to be directed or influenced by the "round table" exponents. Let us remember that at the congress of the League of Nations, now in session, it was charged by a Canadian member that the death of 55,000 Canadians now sleeping in the fields of France and Flanders, to say nothing of nearly a quarter of a million wounded, was due to European diplomacy, a rebuke, we are told by press reports, that had a telling effect on the members of the conference. The fact that in the

debate of the League at Geneva the members decided that the time had not yet arrived to consider the problem of disarmament, looks as though sincerity was lacking in this gathering of nations. In ten years the cost of a single battleship of the highest type has increased from seven millions to forty millions of dollars. Consider then the cost of maintaining such a navy, and try to justify the expenditure when all that is needed to obviate them is a simple agreement between the great powers that competitive fleet building shall cease.

Then we remember that 25 per cent of the taxes raised by the United States this year have been devoted to military purposes, and almost 68 per cent of these taxes have been spent on defraying the expenses of recent and past wars, and only seven cents out of every dollar was used for constructive purposes, and when we consider that Canada's position is in the same category, is it not a wise policy for the Grange to recommend freedom from European entanglements whose leaders will always be able to find some "menace" that will keep the country bristling with bayonets and echoing the death-call of the bugle.

J. Z. FRASER

—Report adopted

During the discussion that followed it was moved by Bro. Lethbridge, supported by Bro. Col. Fraser, that a committee be appointed now to wait on Hon. E. C. Drury with educational and legislative reports.—*Carried.*

Bro. Lethbridge offered to make arrangements and introduce delegation.

Bros. Pritchard, Bertram, and Priest were appointed.

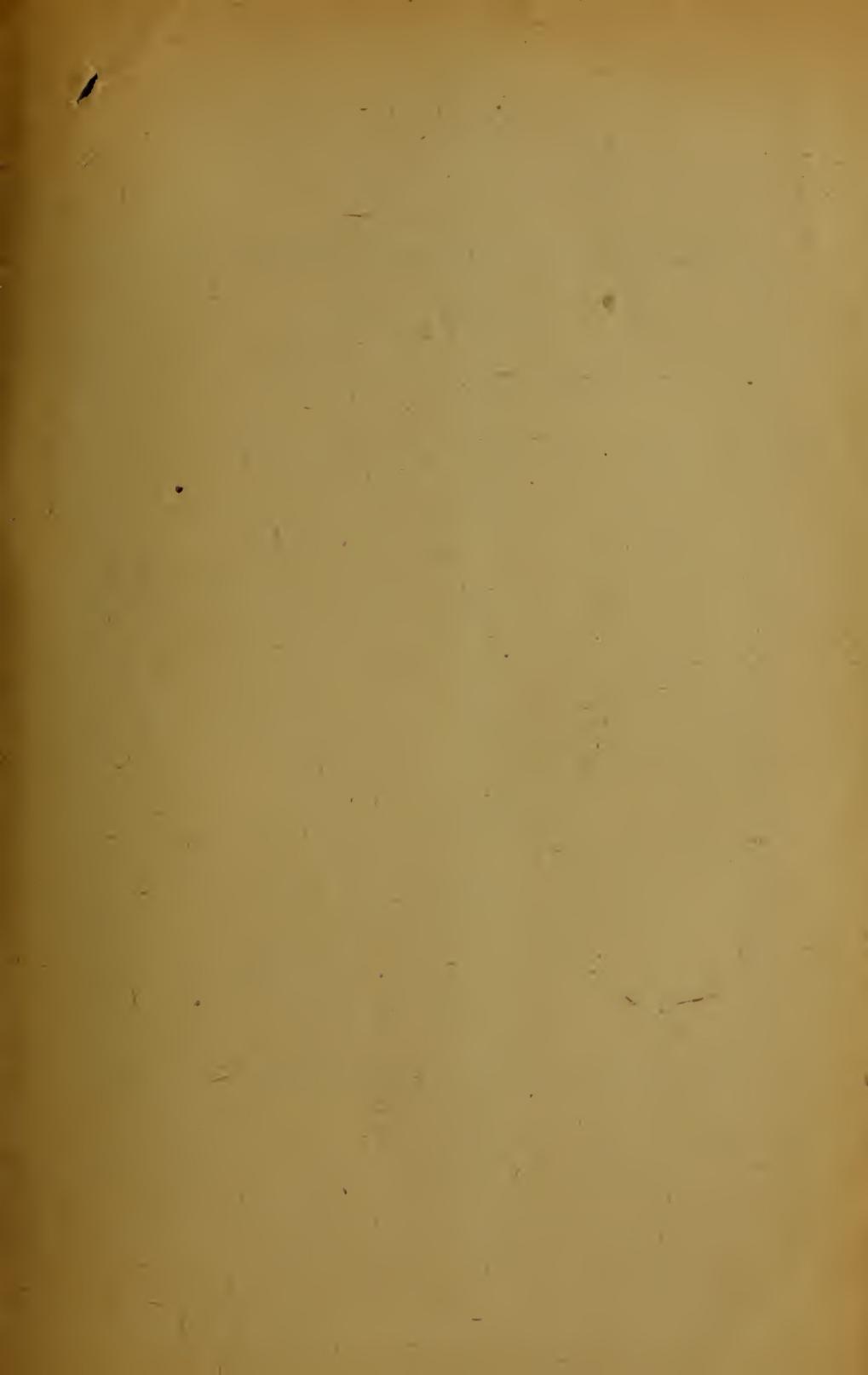
Bro. S. J. Matthews gave a humorous and profitable talk on forestry, mentioning its difficulties.

Moved by Bro. Pritchard, supported by Bro. Priest, that a hearty vote of thanks be sent to the proprietor of the Carls Rite hotel, Mr. E. M. Carroll, expressing thanks and appreciation of the kindness and courtesy extended to the Dominion Grange.—*Carried unanimously.*

Past Master J. G. Lethbridge then took the chair, and the newly elected officers were installed by the worthy secretary, assisted by Sister Mrs. Stanley Lyle and Bro. W. G. Carswell.

The Dominion Grange was closed in due form by the new worthy master, Bro. Howard Bertram, at noon, and forty-sixth annual session of the Dominion Grange was added to the history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.





In Memoriam

Copy of resolution forwarded to Mrs. Henry Glendenning Manilla, and to Miss M. E. Murdock Palmerston. *Motion Bro. W. E. Wardell.*
Supported by Bro. Howard Bertram.

The Dominion Grange again has heard the call of the Divine Master. A valued brother and sister of the order have answered to the summons, and have gone to their reward.

Be it resolved that we place on record our appreciation of the noble life of our late esteemed brother, Henry Glendenning, who gave us over forty years of cheerful service, filling the master's chair three years wisely and well, also for five years occupying the position of secretary with all the ability and energy characteristic of him.

Also to our late lamented sister, Jessie Murdock, who presided with grace and dignity at our last session in the office of Ceres. We looked forward to the assistance and inspiration of her genial presence on many future occasions. Although gone from us the influence of her beautiful though short life cannot be measured, for,

*"Our echoes roll from soul to soul
And grow forever and forever."*

In extending to their friends our loving sympathy, we know that, whilst we miss "the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," to them comes the loneliness and sorrow. Let us all remember that God takes away our loved ones as hostages of our faith. By looking forward to a reunion the evening of life becomes more delightful than the morning, and the sunset offers brighter visions than those built up in the morning clouds.

Proposed Program: 1921

CARLS RITE HOTEL DEC. 12 AND 13

MONDAY

- 2 P. M. Opening Grange and Minutes disposed.
Business from Minutes.
Master's Address and discussion.
Reports Executive and Representatives.
Report of Special Committee on Legislation (JOHN PRITCHARD)
Report Salt Co. (Manager J. R. McKAY)
Report Temperance (JUDSON AUSTIN)
Report Agriculture (R. O. SUTHERLAND)
Report Horticulture (W. F. W. FISHER)
Report Forestry (J. W. ORCHARD)
5.20 Roll Call and Election of Officers. Recess.
6.30 Banquet, Toasts, Songs, Recitations.

TUESDAY

- 3.30 A. M. Auditor's, and Secretary's Reports.
Educational Report (A. C. TUCK)
Legislature Report (Col. J. Z. FRASER)
Metric System (DAWSON KENNEDY)
Good Roads (WILLIAM McCRAE)
Home Economics (Miss ANNIE McMaster)
Good of the Order (T. D. SOULES)
New Business.
Installation and Closing.
11 A. M. Paying Delegates R. R. Fares.

